

ZOHAMAR.

No. I.

TO GAUIS.

When you my friend, offered your-
self to the follages of your country-
men in the late election for legislative
representatives, you made them a ten-
der of your talents, your integrity and
your services. They, in electing
you, have evinced their sense of this,
and you now stand pledged on the
most solemn engagement, and the
highest responsibility to use your best
efforts to promote the general welfare
by every honorable means in your
power. There is one subject of the
utmost importance to the people of
this State, and to none more so, than
your immediate constituents which re-
quires the attention of the Legislature.
It is the interesting claims to lands.
Your situation in an extensive rich
tract of country—near the point of
landing for emigrants and travellers;
and your profession as a lawyer, must
have afforded you opportunities, in-
dependent of other circumstances, of
knowing but too well the embarrass-
ment and distress which these conflict-
ing claims produce. The man who
visits our country to buy land, with a
view to become a settler, hears inces-
santly of disputes about the title—he
knows not where to purchase—he is
seized with diffidence or overcome
with diffi-
dence; and leaves the State with
regret, or execrations. The emigrant
who arrives here, knows not where to
set down in safety. The farmer or
planter, who, of choice or necessity,
cultivates the earth, is ever haunted
by the painful apprehension that he is
not really laboring for himself, and
that his fields, his orchards & even his
house, may, by means of some adverse
claim, become the property of others.
And thus seems to be the present fate
of things, that hardly any prudent
man will buy any lands without a ge-
neral warranty: perhaps no man
ought to be called prudent, who
would give such warranty, and
those who do it, are always insecure,
and who can ever venture to the pur-
chase the permanent laborer.
Hence population is slow—labor sick-
ens—and improvement languishes.
Thus have I faintly portrayed some of
the many evils resulting from the pre-
sent fate of our claims to land. But
I have said enough, and the picture
may be filled up by your own recol-
lections. I shall now attempt to sug-
gest a remedy and which is perhaps
the only one in the power of the Le-
gislature: since it belongs to the su-
preme judiciary to decide finally on
private right, and to settle those nu-
merous points of law, arising out of
land cases, which being unsettled, are
the seeming cause of perpetrating the
evils of which I speak. Nor are we
to look to the judiciary in its ordi-
nary jurisdiction, for the remedy to
this evil. We have had courts of
law, and equity existing under one
form, or other, possessed of ample
cognizance, according to the usual
form, in land cases, for twelve years
or more, and there are hardly five de-
cisions which throw any light on the
subject of the numerous disputes
which still remain. Should we be
compelled to wait till the great lea-
ding points upon which the title to
thousands and millions of acres de-
pend, are settled in the ordinary way,
the youngest man now alive, should
he attain the age of Franklin, will die
too soon hear the decision in which he
is interested.

Now what I propose is, that the le-
gislature shall begin at their next ses-
sion, and from time to time, make
points of law relative to titles, for
trial at bar, by the general court, of
which the court at its next session shall
take cognizance; and on which they
shall decide; from this decision an ap-
peal shall lie of course to the court of
appeals, who shall at its next session
decide finally thereon—the decision
thence to be certified to the next ses-
sion of the general assembly to be pub-
lished with the laws as points of law
adjudged and settled. The courts re-
spectively, whenever they shall find it
necessary, shall appoint counsel, to ar-
gue the points thus referred to them;
and after decision the judges certifi-
cate to such counsel respectively, that
they argued any certain case, shall en-
title them to receive from the public

Treasury the highest legal fee allow-
ed; but unless the court shall
think the case well argued they shall
not grant a certificate.

Thus might the great leading prin-
ciples on which depend the titles to
land, be settled in a safe and summary
way, detached from the names of par-
ties, and free of those prejudices and
partialities, which more or less enter
into every decision where the parties
are personally known to the court.
Thus might attorneys be freed from
that state of doubt and conjecture
in which they are at present in-
veloped, and enabled to give certain
and satisfactory opinions to their cli-
ents—Thus would intelligent men be
enabled to adjust their own, and their
neighbours differences, without going
to law; and thus should we see the
titles to land stripped of much embarras-
ment, contention, subtile, confidence
restored, settlements increased, la-
bour cheered, and improvement fa-
cilitated.

I am aware it will be said, that this
is innovation. Men attached to estab-
lished forms, will put on grave faces
they know not why, perhaps philo-
sophers of your profession will raise
the alarm lest their province should be in-
vaded, or their business diminished.
But I would have them exercise the li-
berality incident to their avocation;
let them yield something to the ge-
neral good—they need not doubt they
will find an advantage in it: besides
were every point of law as perplexi-
ous as the decalogue, still the neces-
sities, the vices or the follies of man-
kind, would furnish ample business for
the lawyers. To you Gaius, let me say
one word, diffidence often accompa-
nies even the finest talents in new dis-
cussions—but do not permit yourself
to be depressed, from any difficulty
you may perceive in the subject itself:
or be deterred by any opposition which
you may apprehend, from attempting
to carry this measure through the next
assembly. Were I a member it should
be my favorite object. And I cer-
tain am I of its utility, that I almost
envy you the honor which you will
derive to yourself by becoming its ad-
vocate. Believe me Gaius, it is not
thine eyes on you, in your first essay
at politics—You will be noticed by a
more extensive public; and your par-
ticular friends, will expect more from
you than from ordinary young
men. You must have anticipated, and
set at naught the temporary suspension
from a professional made laborious
by duty, and brilliant by knowledge.
You must have also stipulated with
yourself a compensation, to honor
and in a conscientious discharge of
your new duties, for the individual sac-
rifice of domestic ease, and pleasure,
with which a fulfilment of them, will
be attended. You must have said to
yourself, and in effect repeated the
same thing to the people—if I am placed
in the legislature, I shall not be an
idle spectator, I shall be an attentive,
and active member. There is much to
be done to complete our system of le-
gislation, I shall cheerfully forego all
other considerations to share in the
honor of producing a good one.

Thus have I endeavored to pre-
sents your sentiments, the better to
assure myself of the propriety of
dressing these papers to you, & of your
co-operation in carrying the subject
of them into effect. To which in my
next number I shall particularly con-
fine myself.

ZOHAMAR.

September. 15, 1797.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late entertainment of the Presi-
dent of the United States at Bolton
appears to have been rather in the
style of a royal reception. In the first place the honor
of his company was regulated by the ad-
dress men, who on such an occasion,
it might be supposed, afford the inter-
est. The President had had of it in the
Philadelphia Court Gazette, might have
had better answers than to entertain
him with old womanish tales of do-
mestic faction, foreign intrigue, &c.
not at all adapted to the exalting
occasion. To all this, (royal again)
the President "was pleased" to reply,
with a sort of responsive whine, con-
plaining sadly that "obedience to
authority is a necessary part of a free so-

ciety" (which probably he knew
something about in 1774) though he
may have forgot it since, in the plen-
itude of piousness, christianity, royalism.

Of the 100s, it may be said, they
are truly high federal, & foam with di-
plomacy, George Washington, Feder-
alism, Timothy Pickens, seals, bal-
lances, swords of justice, and the in-
bours of the yeomanry—one, however,
(a volunteer) ought to be particularly
noted, viz. "The Rev. Clergy"—Why
they continue to oppose an insur-
mountable barrier against heretical opi-
nions in church and State. Very
well, gentlemen: and so we are to
have Boniers an Episcopacy, as of yore
in Lambeth and Smithfield.—What
is hereby?—With some it is, the right
of man thinking in religious and po-
litical matters for himself—what a
again is hereby?—Is not the fairer
definition of it, the people out of po-
wer thinking and speaking differently
from people in power and thereby ren-
dering themselves obnoxious to ty-
rannical persecution?—In another
view of things; at what period of
the world did one century hold opi-
nions that were entirely and univer-
sally embraced by another. The no-
tions of men change, and man is chan-
ged with them! And it is lamentable
to say, that interest too frequently
governs opinion—says Hudibras,
"What makes all doctrines plain
and clear?"

About two hundred pounds a year—
And that prove true, prov'd false be-
fore!

Why, just about two hundred more.

Now for the Latin Monitor.—An
honest countryman walking this morn-
ing on the Day of Festivals (when in
fact the whole United States are in
mourning) gazed at this pendency,
and said: "What have we here?"
—"Fidelis protegit" (read his wife)—
that is, I guess, said the rustic—"Like
my predecessor I will employ fidlers
on embassies"—Yes (said the good
wife) it is certain some political fid-
lers are daily made Ambassadors.—
And what is this (cried the Farmer)
Sic uter adfuerit? I cannot well tell
(replied a refinement student from Har-
vard Hall) but I suspect it means that
the stars and garters.

The next motto was, *His meges ab
pugnando vulnera possit*—Serious doubts
arose what this could mean—an old
continental officer limped up (his
wound was got at the battle of Ger-
mantown)—I believe—gentle-
(said he) I believe it means "that we
old soldiers have all got the mange in
lying by and selling our duibells while
other people have run away with the
fruits of our labours."

E Eboracis Unum—"Well what's
that?" said the farmers wife—"Why
(replied the honest soldier) *de New
England* will all get the plague if
we don't forsake the Union."—And so
evidence ordered the matter, the other
motto was English—"The me-
mory of the brave man who have in-
ter in the cause of liberty."—I
think (said the old soldier) that we
brave men should learn to be a little
cautious how we expend our blood
and bravery for people who are at this
moment drinking dead mens healths,
and laughing at our fears and bloody
legs.—Without the characteristic of
man, resolution and courage he is no-
thing.—Nature placed those qualities
within him for exalted purposes; but
I will prove, in an essay I intend to
write on the subject, that they have
been and are totally misapplied."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

It has been a treaty of amity and
commerce had been lately concluded
between Russia and Great Britain, but
no particulars on that subject have
as yet transpired. The following is
translated from a copy of that instru-
ment, in the Russian language.

The treaty was signed at St. Peter-
burgh on the 10th February [Russian
style] 1797 [i.e. the 21st February].
The negotiators of the part of Russia
were; Alexander count Belsorodoff,
Alexander, prince Kurakin and Peter
de Sotomnow. On the part of Great
Britain, Charles de Whitworth.

A literal translation of the first pa-
graph of the third article of that
treaty.

Art. III. "It is agreed that the
subjects of the two high contracting
parties, shall be admitted to trade and
dwell, wherever the same is allowed
to any other nation and the sailors,

passengers and captains, whether Rus-
sian or British, (although they hap-
pen to be subjects of a foreign power
among their crews) shall be received
and treated as the most favored na-
tion; neither shall the sailors or pas-
sengers be forced to enter the service
of either of the contracting powers,
except such of their own subjects, as
they might want in their own ser-
vice."

The tenth article secures the free-
dom of neutral bottoms as follows:
Art. X. "Free intercourse shall be
permitted to the subjects of the two
contracting parties with those dates
with whom the one or the other of the
said parties is or shall in future be at
war; on condition that they shall pay
no ammunition to the enemy, and
with the exception of places block-
ed up or besieged by land or by sea. But
in all other cases shall the said sub-
jects, freely carry into those places,
passengers and all kinds of goods,
except ammunition."

Specification of articles considered as
warlike stores.

Art. XI. "All kinds of great guns,
mortars, fire arms, pistols, bombs,
grenadoes, balls, small arms, fuses,
matches, powder, salt-petre, sulphur,
coat of mail, spears, swords, belts,
cartridge boxes, saddles and bridles,
above the quantity defined for the
use of the vessel or for each individual
on board and for the passengers, shall
be considered as warlike stores, and any
of those articles are found, they
shall be confiscated agreeably to the
laws, as contraband or prohibited
goods; yet neither the vessels nor the
passengers, nor the other goods, shall
be detained, or hindered in the pro-
secution of their voyage."

Remarks for the Aurora.

The above extracts sufficiently
prove, that the servants of an eastern
dictator of about 200, half savage, and
quite savage titles, understood the
law of nations far better than Mr. Jay
the chief justice of a free and one of
the most enlightened nations, and who
was directed in his negotiations by the
omniscience of the god-like Washing-
ton, as some idolaters please to cal-
him. At least the slaves of Paul did
said a little more respect to the inter-
ests of their fellow slaves, by making
the principles of the sacred neutrality
the basis of their treaty with England.
They have likewise not forgot, to se-
cure the Russian sailors against im-
pression by a foreign power; and stipu-
lated even, that foreigners employed
on board of Russian ships, shall not be
impressed by the British, except they
are English subjects.

The list of contraband articles in
the Russian treaty reduced to arms
and the ingredients of powder; are
certainly justice and humanity make
it a duty of a neutral nation not to fur-
nish to belligerent powers, any article
tending directly to the destruction of
man; but the justice and humanity of
mankind, and the justice and humanity of
mankind, they chose to count positively
among the contrabands of war. It is
 unquestionably right to refuse a
sword or a club to two exasperated
boxers; but it would be cruel to re-
fuse them a drink of water or a bit of
bread.

REMOVALS.

The Secretary of State's office is re-
moved to Trenton.

The War office to the falls of Schuyl-
kill.

The offices of the Treasury depart-
ment to Grey's Ferry, and

The Post Master General's office to
Trenton.

The President of the United States
is at Brimfield (Massachusetts).

The Secretary of State at Trenton.

The Secretary of War, five miles
south of Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in
Connecticut—and

The attorney General of the United
States in Virginia.

Query. Where is the seat of Gov-
ernment.

From a Correspondent.

The depopulation of our city must
not wholly be ascribed to the fever, or
to the alarm that fever has excited.
This alarm has no doubt driven many
into the country; others have gone be-
cause it was fashionable to go; a
few to avoid the impurity of cre-
ditors, and some because there was lit-
tle to be done in town, owing to the
number of inhabitants that had previ-
ously removed. Taking all these cir-
cumstances together perhaps out

100



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

IN A DRUNKARD.

PRAY who lies here? Why, don't you know?
"This man, lying, had ring, boozey Joe."
What! dead at last? I thought that Death
Could never stop his long, long breath.
True, dead he'd draw his last at last,
But kill'd like David, with a sling;
Whither he's gone—we do not know—
With spirits above or spirits below:
But, if he former tales invents,
He's quaffing in a world of spirits.

ANECDOTE.

A certain bishop being at court, and observing a lady who was very complacent, talking to the late prince of Wales, and at the other end of the room a very genteel youth, both of whom were uttering words to him—he asked himself to the young gentleman, and with an infuriating air, (after some compliments) asked him if he knew who that fat fellow was, who was in discourse with her royal highness. "Why my lord," replied the youth, with great modesty, "that fat fellow is the ambassador of Sweden, and mother to the little pig who has the honor to speak to your lordship."

The public, I presume, has seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the design of adjusting me, in the sale of my lands. Their publication (multitudinous as it is) should not, unadvised, but that I am apprehensive my silence might be construed into a confession of their charges and an acknowledgment of their claim.—Now I do advise that I never sold land to David Broadhead, nor can he legally claim a face of property under me.—If he could, why do not the persons claiming under him, make it appear? Have been twenty years constantly in this state, and always defined, as during their continuance I have been exposed to much cruel and unmerited censure. In all this time true, or nothing has been done by my opponents. Messrs. Cox and Fenwick have published that for all the lands advertised by them, a suit has been commenced in the court of Quarter Sessions for Fayette. That I deny. This true a subpoena issued against me in the Fayette District, in April last, but (as equally true, that the complainants have never yet filed their bill. From these circumstances, the public, I think may form a just estimate of the validity of their title. A claim so important, if it could have been established, would not have been so long neglected; or, at least, after commencing suit, they would have proceeded with more despatch if they had imagined they and any chance of success. These lands I shall continue to sell, and I trust I shall be able to remove the doubts of any person who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future, know that I despise the hypocritical cant of their publication. After accusing me of fraudulent intentions against innocent people—they kindly say they have no intention of injuring me. Whence it they would not think me a charge injurious? If, then, indeed it might not be so.—out most men would feel it leniently, and in spite of their fawning complacence, would resent it as I do.

B. NETHERLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING commissioned AUCTIONEERS under the United States; beg leave to inform the public, they are in a situation to serve them in the sale of any kind of goods or property, either by public or private dispositions.

TABERN & BANKS.

Who have for sale two lots of ground.—One on the no. 10 tract corner of second and Lexington streets, on which is a good two story frame dwelling, and out houses.—The other a vacant lot, on the fourth-west corner of said streets—fronting on Lexington 66 feet, and on Second, 165 feet, at present occupied by Mr. Allen, who will sell the premises.

at Lexington, September 25, 1797.

WILLIAM REED,

CHAIR MAKER

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced the chair making business, at his shop on Main street, next door to lawyer Hughes's. Where any person favoring him with their custom may depend upon having their work well done, and on the shortest notice. I would take a lad about fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the chair making and house painting business.

WHEREAS, I am about to remove to Shelby county, my wife Mary Prewitt wishing to go with me, I caution all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Michael Prewitt.

September 20, 1797.

Blank Bills of exchange, for sale at this Office.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE TOWN OF NEW-DISCOVERY, ON the Cumberland river, below the falls, betwixt Pittman's creek and Fishing creek, lying immediately at the Indian old crossing place, being in the county of Lincoln and state of Kentucky. The town abounds with good springs, and has an excellent place for a landing.

Also to lease for a term of years, 12 or 1500 acres of EXCELLENT LAND, adjoining said town. For terms apply to the owners of the above property on the premises. Great bargains will be given, and the title made satisfactory to the purchasers by the owners.

SPENCER GRIFFIN.

HENRY FAIR.

JOSEPH BARD.

August 28th, 1797

FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land.

LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the first quality, and of indisputable title.—A deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargrass.

Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may best fall the purchasers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's business. Also two or three.

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity.—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

JOHN COONS,

COPPER-SMITH,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a quantity of Copper of the best quality, at his shop in Lexington where they may be supplied with any kind of work in his line on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLs of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted horse called THE PERSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BERLER.

THE managers of the Lexington Chancery of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Polletshwaite of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers;—therefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

23 NOTICE.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS

HAS re-commenced business in the Brick Store opposite the Court house, lately occupied by Hugh Milvain Esq. where he has to dispose of, a great variety of articles, consisting of,

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, And a small quantity of PATENT MEDICINE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th August, 1796.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Harlan county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres. The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person desirous to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Roder Craddock in Danville, JOHN W. HOLT, attor. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Sagraan of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Lick, which empties a few miles above the three islands.—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 27, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the firm by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER.

JOHN COBURN.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 12, 1797.

JUST OPENING,

FOR SALE,

In the house formerly occupied by Benjamin S. Cox as a Store, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the Old Court House, GROCERIES and DRY GOODS adapted to the season; NAILS &c. WINDOW GLASS 10 by 12 and 9 by 12; also a variety of SADDLERY—saddles of different descriptions, saddles, bridles, martingales, bridles of every description, &c. also a cask of PORT WINE.—All will be disposed of extremely low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by The Public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, June 7.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a package of SADDLERY—Saddles, Saddle-bags, Bridles, &c. that he will dispose of on very moderate terms for CASH.

NOTICE.

THAT the trustees of the town of Port William meet the second Monday in every month at the old town—those persons having claims to be paid in said town will transmit their papers to me in order that deeds may be made out prior to the monthly meetings, when they will be executed.

2w. PERCIVAL BUTLER, CLK.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, about six miles from the mouth of Hickman, a filly 2 years old, about 15 hands high, no brand perceivable appraised to \$1.

LEONARD HALL.

July 17.

John McClelland, complainant,

vs

George Clarke, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having

entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the second Monday in November next, and answer to the bill of the complainant—That a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy)

Tell,

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

WHEREAS Benjamin Netherland, who is well known to the people of Kentucky, has advertised several tracts of land in this state for sale, we have given him friendly notice to those whom it may concern, that we have a claim to the following tracts of land, which were sold by the said Netherland, to Daniel Broadhead, viz:

5000 acres in Cox's district, 1000 on Floyd's fork, 5000 on do. 500 on do. 3000 on do. 5311 on Green river, 192 on Sandy, including a salt spring, 1000 on Licking creek, 7000 near the Big-Bone lick, 1000 on Eagle creek, 500 on the waters of the Ohio, 2,400 and a quarter, at the mouth of Dick's river, 2316 and a half, on Jefferson, 1000 on do. 1620 on Hickman creek, 10,000 acres located by Samuel Johnson, in Fayette county, 500 acres on Elkhorn, five hundred acres on do. 2000 acres on Jefferson, all of which are entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland. One moiety of the following tracts, viz: 1035 on Floyd's fork, 2000 on Little Bullskin, 1000 on do. 1000 on do. 1000 on do. 1033 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, and William May, 1000 acres on Jefferson, 2,900 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Mook, 1000 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Brown, 1335 acres entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and John Bruce, 1335 acres entered in the last mentioned names. The two last mentioned tracts on Eagle creek, and 7,500 acres on Clear creek, entered in the name of Thomas Turpin, 8,805 acres, entered in the name of Nicholas Mosby, near Capt. Craig's, 16,37 and a half acres on Jefferson, entered in the name of Charles Scott, (500 acres on Jefferson, entered in the name of William Stafford, the whole of which was the property of said Netherland.) 5000 acres on Hickman, entered in the name of John Curd, 1668 and a half acres of Hickman entered in the name of William Bradshaw, 9000 acres lying on Licking, entered in the name of John George, and Fielding Lewis, 2000 acres lying on the waters of Floyd's fork, and Bear graft, entered in the name of Hubbard Taylor and Benjamin Netherland, 5,900 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of William May, 9,400 acres entered in the name of Mildred Lightfoot, on the waters of the Ohio, 3227 acres on Kentucky, entered in the name of Francis Harris, 4000 on Harrod's creek, 1000 on Floyd's fork, 1500 on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of William May, 1000 on Ohio, entered in the name of John May and John Harvie, 1310 acres on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and Peter Coleman, 2000 acres on Floyd's fork entered in the name of Francis Taylor, 6000 acres on Kentucky, entered in the name of Samuel Oldham, 5000 acres entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, lying on Green river, 400 acres on Floyd's fork, entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland and Richard Taylor, 1000 acres on Elkhorn, entered in the name of John and Benjamin Netherland, 1000 acres, and another tract of 420 entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, lying between the North and South forks of Elkhorn; with all other lands the property of the said Netherland.—For all those lands there is a full now commenced in the quarter session court for the county of Fayette. We do not give this notice with intention to injure said Netherland, but to prevent innocent people from being defrauded.

BEN. S. COX, and JOSEPH FENWICK.

BLANK BONDS,